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THE BEN, New York City.

Queer Things in the Chillan Reply.

The curious part of the correspondence submitted to Congress yesterday with the President's supplementary message is that which concerns the alleged understanding between Secretary BLAINE and Mr. PEDRO MONTT, the Chilian Minister, as to the settlement by arbitration of the question of

the Valparaiso outrage. When we say alleged understanding, we mean alleged by Chili.

It will be observed that the letter of the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs unqualifiedly withdraws the offensive expressions in the MATTA note, recedes from his previous request for Minister Egan's recall, expresses the regret of his Government for the murderous attack on the Baltimore's men, and offers to leave it either to our Supreme Court or to a tribunal of arbitra-"to determine the reparation which Chill may have to make for that lamentable occurrence.

The phrase quoted is susceptible of two interpretations. One is that Chill admits that reparation is due and proposes merely that the Supreme Court or some other tribunal shall assess the damages. This is the construction which President HARRISON evidently puts upon the proposal, and it is the construction which satisfies every reasonsble American.

The other possible interpretation, perhaps forced, is that Chill proposes to leave it to the Supreme Court, or to some other tribunal, to determine whether Chili should make reparation, and in what form. We should say that this is the construction likely to be put upon Mr. PEBEIRA's phrase by the hotter American haters among the population of Santiago and Valparaiso.

The ambiguity of the phrase, if anything more than accidental, seems to bear a direct relation to misunderstanding between Mr. BLAINE and Mr. MONTT, already referred to. Mr. PEREIRA remarks:

"Minister Morry reported that, notwithstanding cer-tain observations made by the American State Depart-ment with respect to the opportuneness of resorting to arbitration, he had nevertheless agreed with the Hon. Mr. BLANK that If any difference of ricus or disaccord abould super-vene after the verdict of the Judge of Valparaiso, such controversy would yield to arbitration."

When we say misunderstanding between Mr. BLAINE and Mr. MONTT, we mean misunderstanding alleged by Mr. BLAINE.

Accompanying the Pereira reply is a long note from Mr. MONTT to Mr. BLAINE, in which the Chilian Minister at Washington makes this distinct statement:

"In the course of our conferences we sometimes considered the case in which the Government of the United States and that of Chili should fall to agree when the investigation should be terminated, and the two Governments should have formed their final opinion, and we agreed that arbitration was the best means of settling the difficulty, and, advancing further in this conciliatory spirit, we even formally agreed that the differences that might arise should be submitted to arbitration.

"This agreement to accept arbitration has been the anis of several of our conferences, especially that of the 18th inst. and no antecedent or fact interfering therewith has come to my knowledge. On the con-trary, I took occasion to inform you on Jan. 1, that my overnment authorized me to conclude an agreemen looking to arbitration, and my Government subsequented the agreement concluded by me with you of

But Mr. Montr's personal understanding of what Mr. BLAINE had formally agreed to. in the way of arbitration in the event of an unsatisfactory termination of the Valparaiso investigation, is distinctly contradicted in a letter from Mr. BLAINE, written day before yesterday, which also has gone to Congress with the documents. Mr. BLAINE SRYS:

"Your offer of arbitration was never unconditiona and exact. Had it been, I would have invisted on you reducing it to writing, for it would have been my duty I was unable to report a mere verbul exchange

of views between us as an agreement to arbitrate. You did say to me several times that in that distant future when the Chilian court should render its judgment, if the United States should not be satisfied with it the two countries could arbitrate the matter, and even then you always maintained that Chili would not voluntarily propose arbitration berself, but would do so when requested by some friendly power to take that

"You do not pretend that a word was ever written of the agreement which you say we made between us. It is impossible that I ever sought to bind the Government of the United States in that way. It would have been in the highest degree improdent for me to

It may seem at first glance that this difference of understanding, so to term it. between Mr. MONTT and Mr. BLAINE as to the final arbitration of the whole question, is a matter of trifling importance in view of the conciliatory tone of Chili's reply and the prospect of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the controversy.

But it must be remembered that the what is meant in Washington by arbitration has been derived from Mr. MONTT'S communications: that Mr. MONTT professes to have derived his understanding of the scope of the proposed arbitration from Mr. BLAINE; and that Mr. BLAINE distinctly and almost indignantly denies having entered into any agreement for arbitration such as Mr. MONTT reported to his Government at Santiago

We note these things because they have a direct and perhaps an important bearing upon the main object to be attained. That is, not the humiliation of Chili, but the insurance of respect for the American flag and uniform in every part of the world.

Chill's Negotiations for New Ships.

The Navy Department recently received reports that Chill was trying to buy of the LAIRDS at Birkenhead and the ARMSTRONGS at Elswick several war vessels now under construction for the Argentine Republic or other nations.

It is not pretended, of course, that the Argentine Government or any other is in plicity with this scheme. The suggestion was that Chili would pay the time penalties and other forfeitures prescribed in the contracts, taking the ships, also, at such an crease of price as might compensate the builders for possible losses of orders hereafter from the Argentine Republic or any other customer that might take offence at

this sort of performance. While rumors have connected five partly completed vessels with these queer negotiations, the leading one mentioned is a mate to the "25 de Mayo," belonging to Argentine. Such a ship would no doubt be valuable acquisition for Chili. The "25 de Mayo," originally known as the Nicochea, is a protected cruiser, combining great ed with good battery power. In type she follows Italy's famous Piemonte, but is larger, having 8,200 tons displacement, or ut that of our Cincinnati and Raleigh. She has no vertical side armor, but her ma- mulations roll up the more rapidly. If they MARCE's reversion to a protectionist policy,

shinery is well below the water line, beseath an unusually heavy curved steel leck, 41/4 inches thick on the slopes. Her deck, 4% inches thick on the snabled, her engines of 18,800 horse power enabled, her on her official trial to break all spec records for a ship of this size with a mean of 22 2-5 knots forth and back on the measured mile, under forced draught, and an estimated average of 211/4 knots in a run of six hours under natural draught. She carries two 8.3-inch rifles, and eight 4.7-inch quick-

fire guns, trained with ease and rapidity. The assumption, however, that a firm like ARMSTRONG, MITCHELL & Co. would forfeit engagements with other Governments in order to further the desires of Chill at this juncture requires more evilence to support it than is yet furnished. Such conduct would seem to be suicidal from a business point of view, since no reliance could be placed by any future customer upon such a firm. A Government ordering a war vessel would be subject to the danger of being supplanted, however pressing its needs, by some competitor offering a higher price for the vessel.

The Rich Men of New York.

The inventory of the estate of the late John B. TREVOR has been filed in the Surrogate's Office in White Plains by the executors of his will, and it enumerates property of the value of about \$10,500,000. This, of course is a conservative valuation made by executors who have no motive for returning it more than it actually is. It is the price which the property would bring in the market at this particular time. Looking at it prospectively, the estimate might be put

much higher in all probability. Of this estate Mr. TREVOR left about \$1,000,000 for religious and charitable purposes, undoubtedly with regard to the old Biblical rule of giving to the Lord onetenth of his possessions. His bequests were chiefly to Baptist institutions, to which during his lifetime also he had made munificent gifts; for he was a firm believer in the tenets of that great body of Christians, and was especially interested in their educational enterprises, with more particular reference to the training of ministers for the propagation of the doctrine that the Church of CHRIST consists of immersed believers who make their own profession of faith and conversion, and do not take their vows through sponsors at their baptism as infants.

Formerly the Baptists, like the Methodists, were distinguished for the stoutness of their faith and the enthusiasm of their religious feeling and its manifestation, rather than for their worldly riches and social position. Of course, the establishment of the communion in this country long antedated the advent of Methodism, for Baptists were among the earliest emigrants who came over from Holland to Massachusetts. their doctrines having gained currency among the English Separatists who had fled to that country before crossing the ocean to this country; but the Puritan theocracy was intolerant of them, and the Baptist Roger WILLIAMS led forth from Massachusetts a band of the persecuted, who founded the colony that afterward became Rhode Island.

The two denominations, the Baptist and the Methodist, however, profited equally by the great religious revivals in the early part of this century, the precursors of the camp meetings of the present time. From only a few thousand in 1770, the Bap-tists have multiplied until they now number, as the aggregate of all their various divisions, more than four millions in the United States. In Rhode Island, their original seat, they prospered materially, so that much of the private wealth of the State was held by them, and socially they were prominent. At Albany in this State they attained some distinction in these respects, and to a limited extent in the South also. But generally they were poor and humble, like the Methodists, and altegether unfashionable, with meeting houses of the plainest ers who were unlettered or scantily educated, so far as human learning is concerned.

During the last generation a great change in their worldly condition has occurred among the Baptists. The mass of them may be poor, like the mass of all other denominations, and still humble in their social place; but enormous wealth has come to many of them numerically Their town churches are costly edifices of much architectural pretension and their congregations are as richly attired as those of any other denomination Yet even now the Baptists are a very unfashionable communion, the bar to admis sion to which is insurmountable except by strong, sincere, and positive conviction. Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who is now one of the very richest men in the world, is a firm and devoted Baptist, and, like Mr. TREVOR, he is ardently desirous of the prop agation of his faith, and liberal in practical assistance to Baptist educational and missionary effort. He is a diligent and punctual attendant on the prayer meetings of the church and often raises his own voice in humble supplications as a sinner redeemed Chilian Government's understanding of The late Charles Pratt, another of the Standard Oil millionaires, was not less earnest as a Baptist; and in this city and its neighborhood are now many others of the communion who are distinguished for vast wealth, or who possess such wealth without

the knowledge of the public. Mr. TREVOR was one of those men of much greater wealth than is attributed to them even by those with whom they have business relations. He was known as a rich man, but very few would have estimated his fortune at more than half the value at which it is now officially inventoried. Twenty years ago such a discovery would have provoked something like a sensation, for his es tate would have been exceeded only by those of the ASTORS, the VANDERBILTS the GOELETS, the RHINELANDERS, and perhaps two or three other families of New York. He would have been accounted an extraordinarily rich man, a man famous for his possessions. Now the value at which his estate is inventoried excites no surprise It is only more than it was estimated to be during his lifetime. In size, his fortune is

only one among many; a few known, the most unknown, if not unsuspected. These vast fortunes, numbered by the score, have usually been accumulated by their present possessors solely, men who started with nothing except their own strength, sagacity, and industry as their capital; and in their aggregate they are making New York the most conspicuous capital in the world for private wealth. Some of them are contributing to the lavish display of contemporary society; but most of them are now held by men far outside the pomp of fashion. Their sons and daughters wil enter that circle, for it needs and attracts wealth so vast, but they themselves are usually absorbed in their old routine as men of business, careless of social con sequence, and adverse to social display. They prefer that their for-tunes shall be unknown rather than displayed; and, so proceeding, their accu-

have the vanity of wealth, it is exhibited in their secret desire to astonish their neigh bors by the unsuspected magnitude of their

fortunes when they come to die. These men generally, we will add, are o a strong and simple religious faith like Mr. TREVOR's, and the allurements of fashion have no power to draw them from its public confession. They adhere to it with the same tenscity with which they cling to their old routine of business and economy. They are very remarkable men, sturdy in character and undeviating in both religious and practical principles. Yet from them will come families which will add to the brilliancy of the unexampled luxury and fashion of the next century, a brilliancy beside which the glories of Venice in its illustrious days of

commercial opulence will seem dim. The world has never yet seen the social grandeur which will distinguish New York in the future. Here will be the capital of luxury and wealth, and before the middle of the next century the most populous community on the face of the globe. The humble of to-day will be exalted, and obscurity will be transformed into high social prominence.

The Eternal Blair.

Brother Mongan of Alabama, one of the ablest Senators in Congress, is anxious to ascertain why China did not want the Hon, HENRY W. BLAIR at Pekin. It seems to us that Mr. MOBGAN might just as well spend his time in inquiring why the people of Connecticut object to the grip.

Excellent as are the intentions of Mr. BLAIR of New Hampshire, and marvellous as is his command of the mother tongue, the idea of appointing him to any diplomatio post requiring a responsible judgment, a knowledge of human nature, and savoirfairish perception and discretion, was absurd to the border of the grotesque. Good nature never led an Executive into a greater blunder than when Mr. HARRISON sent Mr. BLAIR's name to the Senate for Minister to China. What is called the unwritten law of Senatorial courtesy never manifested more conspicuously its capacity for mischief than when the Senate promptly confirmed Mr. BLAIR, not because he was fit, but because he had been a Senator. The whole incident was ridiculous enough to make the Granite Hills shake with mirth.

But it was not on general grounds that China declined to welcome Mr. BLAIR Everybody knows why he was not wanted in the Middle Kingdom. The Chinese Gov-ernment had never heard of Mr. BLAIR, and certainly was not prejudiced against that gentleman as an individual, until a copy of THE SUN reached the Foreign Office containing extracts from Mr. BLAIR's speech comparing the Chinese people to a loathsome and pestilential disease, to be shunned and shut out under the powers of sanitary police at any cost. China objected to Mr. BLAIB because he had insulted China.

Then followed the long period during which Mr. BLAIB remained at Washington, a Minister without a mission, while he was trying to explain that his offensive expressions with regard to the Chinese were prompted by a warm affection and profound admiration for that people, and while President HARRISON was trying to discover some other quarter of the globe where Mr. BLAIR might possibly be acceptable as the diplo matic representative of this Government Both efforts were alike unsuccessful, and Mr. BLAIR's resignation put an end to his own misery and relieved the President

from an embarrassing position. Why does Mr. Morgan want to revive in a serious way an incident long ago embalmed in the chronologies of the comic almanacs? We do not believe that Mr. Mon gan desires any such thing. He is too sen sible a statesman and too good a man of the world. But Mr. MOBGAN, like Gen. HARRISON, yields occasionally to the soft impulses of good nature. We suspect that if he were pushed hard for the truth he would confess that his resolution calling for copies of the correspondence with the Chiceptance of HENRY W. BLAIR as United States Minister to China, was "introduced by request."

An Interesting Incident in Germany.

According to a telegram from Berlin Herr von Bennigsen, the chief of the National-Liberals, and Herr von Bamberger, the leader of the Progressists, have agreed to unite their forces in the Reichs tag. Since the dismissal of BISMARCK there has been no political event whose consequences may be so important to Germany. It means the reconsolidation of the old Liberal party, which was long dominant in the Prussian Landtag, which controlled the Parliament of the North German Confederation, and which, for years after the formation of the empire, returned to the Reichstag a majority over all competitors.

The history of the Prussian Liberal party which, after baving been long split asunder is now to be reunited, is inseparably con nected with the career of BISMARCK. It was the Prussian Liberals, then preponderant in the Landtag, who during the memorable years from 1862 to 1866 repeat edly refused to make the appropriations de sired by BISMARCK, and thus compelled him, as he alleged, to govern without a budget. After the great victory at Königgrätz an act of indemnity was passed, but even then a section of the Liberals, including Prof. VIRCHOW, refused to condone the arbitrary acts of the Prime Minister. When however, the North German Confederation was constructed, the Liberals as a body showed themselves inclined to support Bis-MARCE in the North German Parliament partly on the score of his patriotic services and partly because he had become a convert to free trade.

But after the formation of the empire, it became evident that BISMARCK, now become Imperial Chancellor, cared much more unity than the liberty of Germany, and was determined not to accept the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives, which is justly deemed the fundamental condition of Parliamentary government. The Progressists, therefore, constituting the left wing of the Liberals, adopted an attitude of avowed opposition except as regards the Culturkampf, throughout which struggle they heartly sustained the civil power. The mass of the Liberals, however, following Herr von Bennicsen, while they continued to express regret at the Chancellor's refusal to establish genuine Parliamentary government, considered it their primary duty to promote the consolidation of the empire, a purpose to which their party name of National-Liberals bore witness For a time they were able to control upward of 200 seats in the Reichstag, which, it will be remembered, contains 397 members. But the organization of the Centre party by WINDTHORST, and the vigorous campaigns which he conducted, deprived them of many seats in North Germany, and they were much more seriously weakened by the eventual secession of a considerable fraction of their number under Herr BAMBERGER, who were indignant at Bis-

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and who considered that Herr von BENNIOsex had gone too far in his cone the Chancellor

Ultimately the followers of BAMBERGER, who at first were known as Secess coalesced with the Progressists under the name of the Freisinnige party, or, as they were sometimes called, the New German Liberals. At the last general election this party carried 66 seats, whereas the National-Liberals, who had been rapidly dwindling. could retain only 43. It follows that by the fusion now arranged, the partisans of von BENNIGSEN and BAMBERGER will collectively muster 109, thus forming the second strongest party in the Reichstag, the Centre or Catholic party outnumbering them by only 8 votes. The remaining 171 seats in the lower House of the Imperial Parliament are distributed among the oldfashioned Conservatives, the Imperialists or Free Conservatives, the Socialists, the Poles, the Alsace-Lorrainers, and the Danes. The voting strength, however, of the reunited Liberal party is not to be measured by the number of their representatives in the present Parliament. At the last election many seats were gained by the Centre party in North Germany because the National-Liberals and Progressists ran opposing candidates. Now, however, if the union concerted by von Ben-NIGSEN and BAMBERGER is permanent, the Liberals can count upon constituting the most powerful party in the next Reichstag. though it is doubtful whether they can repeat the success achieved twenty years ago, and obtain a majority over all other

parties combined. The fusion of all German Liberals in single political body has undoubtedly been caused by the School bill, now pending in the Prussian Landtag, which has aroused the whole of Protestant and free-thinking Germany against the Catholics. Should this bill be passed, it will not only wipe out the last vestiges of the FALE laws, but place Prussian Catholics in a better position than they occupied before the Culturkampf began. Inasmuch, however, as the bill has already excited vehement opposition within the Prussian Cabinet itself, its passage may be loubtful. Self-willed as the young Emperor may be, he may hesitate to force through a measure whose introduction has united all the Prussian Liberals against him.

Our distinguished correspondent in Rome in his last letter upon "Who Shall Be the Next Pope?" while referring to a Swiss Cardinal of great oratorical ability, made this observation: ' Orators by the grace of Gop lor, in other words, born orators) never make great admir istrators or able governors." Truly, it is rare indeed that they do; and we would enter into no contention with our dis tinguished correspondent on the subject But he himself would admit, if brough ook, that, in this country of the New World, there have been some notable exceptions to the rule which he has laid down We will not speak of several Americans other generations who have possessed both oratorical and administrative or governing powers of a lofty order; but there is one Amer can yet living who has served the State in high offices, who administers the affairs of great corporate institution, and whose renown as an orator will this year be spread even more widely than ever before through the volume entitled "Orations and After-Dinner Speeches His name is a name to conjure with, and the word of conjuration is DEPEW.

The crusade of the regular medical faculty against quack doctors that has recently been begun in New Jersey and New York is ar ending to other States, and we learn that the icensed practitioners are determined to make this a hard year for the saltinbancos everywhere. A squad of them have been nabbein Kentucky this week as violators of the State laws, and the medical journals tell of the preparations for arresting them wherever found and sending them to limbo as soon as possible. Let the crusade be conducted in a scientific way. Not a few of the drugs once outlawed by the regular faculty as nostrums of quackery are now to be found in the orthodox pharmacopæia. Some of the socalled quack medicines are serviceable to sufferers, and perhaps used at times by licensed are dubbed quacks are very smart, and might stand well in the profession if they would go through the training needed to entitle then to a degree in medicine.

The hotspurs of Alaska who mounted the rampage a short time ago and there waved a bill of grievances, are to be placated by a com mittee of Congress. They demand the establishment of free institutions in their part of the country, and they shall have them. They desire to enjoy the great American right of holding elections, and this right shall be granted to them. They seek to secure a proper administration of law in their courts and they shall secure it. They are determined to be heard in regard to the disposal of the public lands in their latitude, and they shall be heard. We can promise the Alaskans that all their proper demands will be properly heeded. Alaska must have a show in this country; Alaska must have fair play in Congress.

It is to be presumed that the Commis sioners appointed by Mayor Grant to consider the advisability of turning over to the care of the State the inmates of this city's institu tions for the insane, will make their report before the adjournment of the Legislature. It i of importance both to the city and to the State that the question should be settled thi year, and that such legislation as may be rendered necessary by the decision of the Com missioners should be adopted without delay.

Lessons from the Chillan Matter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two or three object lessons have been given the American people through the medium of the Chilian affair, which not only are most valuable and are destined to be of great political importance, but are worth all they cost, since in all probability oceans of printer's ink could not so well have taught us. 1. We have seen what ineffable "gush and

arbitration is, and how weak such dishwater politics is in the face of great national im ulses more honorable to self-respecting peoples than the commercial instinct which asks only for an opportunity to trade and dicker. 2. It has been shown us all how irrepressibl he conflict is, and must always be, between the commercial interests of England and the United States, and how silly and ridiculous al the palaver is about "our American cousins

and our "kin across the sea." The British

newspapers have during this controversy very

frankly and accurately expressed the real sen

guff" this Sunday-school talk of international

timents of Englishmen toward America and 3. Lastly and leastly, we have been show what a pitiful and mean thing the politics of Mugwumpian eunuchs is, and how utterly in capable of appreciating patriotic aspiration

such denationalized pariahs are. The moral which I would draw from these three lessons is that the nation, without distinction of party, will approve of generou appropriations for an enlargement of our ris-ing navy and for coast defences; that it is high time the President should notify England of our desire to abrogate the provisions of the treaty of 1817, which invites aggression o our northern frontier from our eternal enemy and that the Mugwump, as a factor in American politics, has forever passed away and will take his place in American history with the Hartford Conventionist of 1814 and the Cop perhead of 1864. For this reitef, much thanks. With high admiration for the course of THE JAMES A. MURTHA, JE.

ABOUT AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

The First Great Bright-Tin Factory. ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 25.—Some time ago l ouched for the richness of the tin mines near Rapid City, South Dakota. I said they occupled a section of Harney's Peak, about twelve miles square, and that the scientists there as sayed the ore and found it from 25 to 85 per cent. The article was printed 25 to 95 per cent., and a Mugwump journal in New York used up two columns in editorials showing that 25 and 95 per cent. tin ore was ridiculous. a self-evident fact that any average man could ee. The fact that we had in the United States large sections of rock-bearing ore richer in tin than the mines of Malacca is what I said.

Buch fact is not doubted in Dakota. Yesterday I visited a tin factory in Elwood, Ind., that would bring joy to any American It is situated in the gas belt, at the junction of Senator Calvin Brice's Lake Erie and Western Railroad and President Roberts's Panhandle, This tin plate plant is the first million dollar plant built up from the ground in this country by Weish skill and money. Money to build this great factory is furnished from Wales and by Col. A. L. Conger, who has great plate glass works here, and W. B. Leeds, and other Penn-sylvania magnates. The McKinley bill made this factory.

works here, and W. B. Leeds, and other Pennsylvania magnates. The McKinley bill made this factory.

I rode over and inspected the building yearlerday with Superintendent E. Stanford of the Jersey Tin Plate Company of Britton Ferry, Wales. Mr. Stanford has been making bright tin for twenty-five years in Wales. After showing me through three mammoth brick buildings covering several acres. I asked him if he could make the best bright tin in America as well as in Wales.

"Certainly," he said. "I have made it for twenty-five years in Wales, and we can make it more profitably here, with the tariff as it is, than in Wales. That is what brought me here. We shall turn out 2,500 boxes of American tin plate a day by the first oi May."

Is bright tin being made in other places in the United States?" I asked. "I don't mean terne plate, but bright tin."

"Yes. The Demler Tin Plate Company of Demler. Pa. is making 1,000 boxes a week; the Britton tin-plate works in Cleveland are turning out 1,000 boxes a week; the works at Apollo, Ind., are turning out 800 boxes a week; Neldringhaus of St. Louis is turning out 1,000 boxes a week; heldringhaus of St. Louis is turning out 1,000 boxes a week; heldringhaus of St. Louis is turning out 1,000 boxes a week, in the works in the country. I said, eying the Weishman steadily. "You know that these quantities of bright tin are being made in this country. You know that these quantities of bright tin are being made in this country. You know the New You know that J did in Wales—use block tin from the Straits of Malacca. That some free of duty. The McKinley bill will bring many tin factories to this country in time. With natural gas here as fuel, we expect to make more money than in Wales."

"How about your iron?"

"We shall roll that from bar fron in these Elwood mills."

Elwood had about 1,000 people two years ago. To-day, with her plate glass factories, natural gas, and tin factory, she has 5,000 people.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S WILL

Archbishop Corrigan to Hold His Property in Trust for His Successor. The will of the late Bishop Loughlin of the Brooklyn diocese has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Abbott. It was executed on June 2, 1880, and was not changed in any particular from its original shape. The witnesses were the Rev. James J. Wood and the Roy. James F. Mealia, who were for years attached to the Bishop's household in the old parochial residence in Jay street. This is the will:

"In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, Amen. I. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, but aware of the uncertainty of life, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament.

"First-I direct all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid immediately after my de cease.
"Second—I give and bequeath to my sister. Catherine O'Keefe of Albany, my watch in

token of my affection. "Third-As to all the real estate of which I may die seized or possessed or in any wise entitled, whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, and wheresoever situate, and also as to all my personal estate, except as in the as to all my personal estate, except as in the second clause of this my will bequeathed, I give, devise, and bequeath the same to the Most Eminent and Most Reverend John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, the Right Reverend Francis MoNeirney, Bishop of Albany, and the Right Reverend Michael Augustine Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, to have and to hold the same to them, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as joint tenants in common, for their own use and benefit and behoof forever. If either of said three persons last named shall die during my lifetime, my said estate, real and personal, in this clause mentioned, shall not lapse, but the survivor or survivors of them being in life at the

vivor or survivors of them being in life at the time of my decease, shall take the whole of sald estate as joint tenants and not as tenants in common.

"Fourth—I hereby appoint the said John Me-Closkey, Francis McNeirney, and Michael Au-gustine Corrigan executors of this, my will, and I revoke all other wills by me at any time herstofors made."

gustine Corrigan executors of this, my will, and I revoke all other wills by me at any time heretofore made."

Cardinal McCloskey died in 1885. and, as Bishop McNierney declined to act and filed a consent to the probate of the will, Archbishop Corrigan becomes the sole executor. The property mentioned in the will includes all the church property in the Brooklyn diocess. This stood in Bishop Loughlin's name, and he followed the usual custom of making three other Bishops his executors. Archbishop Corrigan will now hold the church property in trust until Bishop Loughlin's successor is appointed, when it will revert to him. It was generally supposed that Bishop Loughlin had a considerable personal estate, but as a matter of fact he never saved a dollar, having given his money to charitable and other institutions as fast as he received it, and all he left was his watch, vestments, and chalice. The \$30,000 which was presented to him on the occasion of his golden jubilee was distributed within two weeks among various institutions in the diocese.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

The Status of Mr. Platt.

From the Wateriown Times.

There is the annual how! in some Republican newspapers for the displacement of Mr. Platt as a party leader. But how is one to be displaced from a position that he does not assume to hold? He is called upon to retire, but what has he to retire from ! Has he usuro a leadership, or is he simply regarded as a leader by common consent? If a man is made a leader simply by people running to him and asking his advice, is he to be blamed for that? When his advice is not asked he will probably not give it. But the fact that it is asked, and generally acted upon, shows that he is a leader because those interested in the same object have confidence in him. Mr. Pistt holds no official position, and sets for none. There is nothing gained by him personally. Doubtless he would enjoy the release from a position he is forced into, and from services he gets mothing but abuse for giving.

It is easy enough to retire Mr. Platt, All that is

necessary is to keep away from him. But to whom are you going to † It is necessary to centre on somebody in order to promote unity of action. Who shail it be? We have not yet heard the name mentioned. Is there any one who can be named who possesses the confidence of so many Republicans as Mr. Piatt? If there is, "trot him out." Mr. Piatt is not in the way of any such man. And if he is the only leader the party can agree on in the State, then stand by him. A party which commences every battle by first shooting its officers never wins a victory. Mr. Piatt has done his duty as he has been called upon to do it. Have all can local leaders in the State done theirs Is be rightly held responsible for their failure ?

Blakep O'Farrell for Brooklys.

To the Editor of The Sen-Sir: Your article is to-day's issue apropos to "Who will Brooklyn's Bishop be?" permit me to say, and I know whereof I sprak that if a vote was taken of the ciergy of Brooklyn, the great majority would be in favor of Bishop O'Farrell ie is a scholar and orator, with great administrative as a secutive ability if the secutive and secutive ability if the secutive any factions among them, as your article indicates, he is the only one of all the names mentioned that can unite them for it is a rulpician, a Montrealer an Irishman, and, above all, an American d patriot.

be small and narrow confines of the diocese of Tren
a are not in keeping with his ecclesiastical reputs
a. Yours.

E. J. O'SRAUGHNESST.

The Prophet Asked to Beclare Himself.

From the St. Louis Republic.

We take occasion to repeat what we have said be fore that if at any time Mr. Cleveland is convinced that he cannot have in the National Convention the support of the New York delegation, he should apprise his friends broughout the country of that fact, and thus leave them free to concentrate upon a Western candidate This must be done before it is too late.

An Interesting Mentucky Statesman.

From the Courter-Journal.

Mr. Crow is known as the man with the ringworm whiskers. His face is illuminated by a lantarn jaw. Ohio county is responsible for him, and he is a piesuresque product of the People's party.

BLAME THE HOSPITAL SURGEONS.

Brent Negligence Apparent to the Jury in the Almebiad Case. Coroner Levy held an inquest yesterday in he case of Wilfred Almsblad, the Swedish sailor, whom Ambulance Surgeon Fitzpatrick alled to take to the Chambers Street Hospital on the night of Jan. 21 when he was suffering rom a fracture of the skull and other inuries, due to falling down the hold of the teamship Yucatan. There were no physicians on the jury, but Dr. Stimson, who is visiting surgeon of Chambers Street Hospital. appeared as medico-legal counsel for Ambulance Surgeon Fitzpatrick. Lawyer Powell also appeared for the ambulance surgeon.

Dr. Stone, an ambulance surgeon, did not take Almsblad to the hospital. Policeman Tully, who summoned him first, said, because he diagnosed his case as one of alcoholism. Almsblad, too, was using such filthy language that he was not a fit companion for the woman, who was already an occupant of the ambulance. Dr. Stone's testimony, which was taken subsequently, agreed with Policeman Tully's. ceman Ware testified to Almsblad's being taken to the Old slip station on a truck. On his arrival blood appeared to issue from his mouth and nose, so Sergeant Shire sent again for an ambulance to take him to the Chambers Street Hospital. Dr. Fitzpatrick, who responded this time, bandaged Almabiad's nose, and then drove off in the ambulance. Aimsblad's nose and mouth bled so much the next morning that an ambulance was summoned a third time. Dr. Fitzpatrick bandaged his leg so he was able, with assistance, to get to the Tombs Police Court where he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities by Justice Smith. Ambulance Surgeon Meacham, who took Almsblad to Believue Hospital, said the man was so badly hurt that he would have taken him to the hospital even if he had not been committed. Deputy Coroner Jenkins said that the fracture was fissured without any depression, and could not have been discovered by anybody without an incision of the skin. The bleeding from Almsblad's nose and mouth was due to a nasal fracture. Dr. Jenkins said. In testifying on his own behalf Ambulance Surgeon Fitzpatrick said:

"I don't believe the man had a fracture of the skull when I saw him."

"We find that Wilfred Almsblad came to his mouth and nose, so Sergeant Shire sent again

After an hour's deliberation the jury came to this conclusion:

"We find that Wilfred Almsblad came to his death on Jan. 22 in Bellevue Hospital in consequence of injuries received by falling down into the hold of a vessel at Pier 16. East River, on Jan. 21; and we further find that, although the police authorities did their entire duty in this case by calling the ambulance three different times, great negligence and carelessness were exercised by the surgeons of the Chambers Street Hospital in their treatment of the case, especially by their repeated refusal to take the injured man to the hospital. We recommend that, in cases where there is any doubt whether an injured person is suffering from alcoholism or not, the same should under all circumstances be taken to a hospital for a thorough examination."

NEW ELEVATED EXPRESS TRAINS. The First One on the Middle Track Breaks the Record.

Leaving Rector street at 3:24 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the first express train to run over the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's middle track from Sixty-sixth street to the terminus of the Ninth avenue road, broke the record by making the distance in 325 minutes. This is a three-minute pace, and when the regular express trains begin running on this middle track the time for the whole distance will be lowered two or three minutes more.

The running time for local trains from South Ferry to 150th street is fifty-two minutes. There still remain five spans of track to be laid at the southern end of the new middle track, but this work will be completed in a few days. Col. Hain and several other officials of the Manhattan read went up on the express yesterday over the new track and inspected the switch at Sixty-sixth street. Stops were made at Fourteenth, Fifty-ninth, 125th, and 155th streets, and these will be the regular express stations. Express trains on the Sixth avenue road will stop at Twenty-third. Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, 125th, and 155th streets. Below Twenty-third street express trains will run on the time of the local trains. At present there are fifteen express trains each way every day on the Ninth avenue road, and with the opening of the middle track more will be added as they are needed.

The down-town expresses begin running at 70 clock, and continue during the busy morning hours. The afternoon un-town express trains will be arranged to suit the convenience of Harlem people who work down town and want toget whirled home in time for dinner. The new time table will be published next week. track, but this work will be completed in a few

NEW YORK'S LUNATICS.

Shall the City or the State Pay for Their

The five Commissioners appointed by Mayor Grant to make recommendations as to whether or transfer the burden to the State, together with all the buildings used for the purpose, met in the Mayor's office yesterday. The Com mission consists of Elbridge T. Gerry. ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, President E. P. Barke of the Tax Department, School Commissioner William Lummis, and ex-Minister Oscar Straus Mr. Gerry. who was made Chairman, said air. Gorry. Who was made Chairman, said the care of the insane costs this county more than \$500,000 a year. Besides this the county is compelled to pay 45 per cent. of the total cost of the maintenance of the State's insane. The task the Mayor has set the Commission is to decide whether the county should continue to care for its insane or whether they should be turned over to the State.

The Mayor thinks that, if the State is relieved permanently of all danger of having our insane placed in its care, the tax which this county is obliged to pay toward the support of the insane of other countries would no longer

he insane of other counties would no lo

the insane of other counties would no longer be imposed.

President Porter of the Department of Chari-ties and Correction, who was present, said the cost per cap'ts of caring for the city's 5.483 in-sane patients is 25 cents a day, and, including salaries to attendants, &c., about 3815 cents a day. It costs the State more than \$4 a week each to care for its insane.

The Commissioners decided to visit the in-sane institutions to-morrow.

THE CHILIAN PROBLEM PUZZLED HIM. Thought He Was the President and Lost His Way in Whitehall Street.

"Can you direct me to the White House?" asked a gray-headed man about 40 years old Policeman Fitzgibbons in Whitehail street at 11 o'clock on Monday night. "I am the President, and this Chilian matter has been troubling me so much that I have lost my way." Fitzgibbons led the stranger to the white house with green lamps in front of it that stands in Old Slin. The Sergeant asked the man what his name was. 'To tell you the truth," said the man, "there's a little difficulty about that. My name

"there's a little difficulty about that. My name is Charles Billings, but I'm President Harrison. Can you see through that? It's very puzzling to me, but I knew it's so, and yet I can't explain it. It's the trouble with Chill that did it. Now that that's over I daresay it will come all straight again."

At the Tombs Court yesterday morning Justice Duffy committed Billings for examination as to his sanity.

An insane man, an Italian, bleeding profusely from a wound in the back of his hand, was found at 3 o'clock yesterday morning kneeling by the stone wall in front of the Post Office praying. He had cut himself with a sheemaker's awl. He became violent, and the strength of three men was resquired to hold him while his hand was being bandaged. He was put in a straitnecket and taken to Bellevue and placed in a padded room. He is apparently a sailor.

Hill Leading in West Virginia. Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 28.-The Demo ratic State Executive Committee met here to day and selected Parkersburg and July 26 as the place and time for the State Convention.

Delegates to the National Convention will be belegates to the National Convention will be selected by Congress district conventions, to be held on June 1 in each district. Among the visiting Democrats, out of twenty selected at random. Cleveland was the choice of five. Hill of cleven, Whitney of one, Gorman of three. Senator Hill is becoming very popular among the leaders, and his name is spoken as a Presidential preference oftener among the masses than any other.

High Praise for The Sun. The third lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association course at Peekskill was de ivered last evening by George F. Briggs of the Hephand Bemorrat. His subject was defined bemorrat. His subject was the Hophand Bemorrat. His subject was the Hophand Bemorrat. His subject was the Hophand Herman American Speaking of the leading dailies Mr. Briggs said among other things. To-day The Sun is one of the best strongest, and most influential papers. It is the criterion of newspapers in make-up and preparation of news, and if you see it in The Sun it

STEERS AND

-Nova Scotia experted 78,000,000 superitatal feet of deal during 1891, the smallest expert of this materia —An Indian of Devil's Lake, Worth Dahota, forged the name of Major Waugh to a check, passed in successful

ly, and disappeared with the eash.

—An effort is being made to build up a big India reb. ber industry in Mexico, and a company has been organized to plant 100,000 rubber trees in the State of

-Idaho has just about enough population and territory to give to each person in the State a square mile of room. There are 84,290 square miles of land in the

Blate and 84,885 people.

—A week ago the thermometer at Jamestawa, R. D. registered 40 degrees below sero at 0 in the morning and a local newspaper records that "for the last te days the mercury has not risen above zero." days the mercury mas not be someting babies were enhibited at a family reunion in Missour: recently. One, a five-year-old boy, weighed 107 pounds, and the ether,

ged two years and a haif, weighed 93 pounds

aged two years and a hair, weighted to punner.

—There is a great religious revival along the coast of
Hancock county, Me., this winter, the enthuriasm as
West Tremont having reached such a pitch that a new dance hall has been turned into a Methodist church.

—A newspaper printed in the Sioux language to be called the Loss Suppa Wocking Torquepuble and to be edited by Father Jerome, the Indian missionary of Fort Totten, is to be published in Devil's Lake, North Dakota,

—Erastus Clark, a hunter of some renown brought in the Company of the Provo, Utah, recently two huge mountain tions, which he had killed in Hobble Creek caf.fm. One of iance hall has been turned into a Methodist ohn the lions, a male, measured nine feet from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail, and weighed, when killed nearly four hundred pounds. The other, a female measured seven feet from tip to tip.

-A firm of morocoo leather manufacturers in the Swamp received from Arabia a few days ago a quantity of camel skins, which, it is said, is the first consignment of camel skins ever brought to this country to commercial purposes. The akins were shipped as an experiment. They came from Aden in five bales with thirteen skins in a bale. -The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Neely of the Protestant Episcopal diocess of Mains was celebrated in Portland on Monday, Jan 28,

Bishop Neely stands ninth among the seventy Epise pai Bishops of the United States in length of service and he is Chairman of the House of Bishops which with the House of Deputies, constitutes the Triennial Assembly of the Church. -While Benjamin Wilber of Pembroke and John while senjamin whose of removore and John Wakefield of Machina River they found a monster akeleton. The bones resembled those of a fish about fifteen feet in length, and the spread of the ribe indicated a body about the size of a barrel. Those who have seen some of the bones declare that the akeleton is that of a fish or animal different form any may inhabiting the region.

from any now inhabiting the region. -A man from Biddeford, Ma., who started as a canty peddler with a small circus, has turned out to be a bette showman than the proprietor of the circus. The circus became stranded in Altoona, Pa., and the candy peddis bear as his share of the wreck. He exhibited the curi polities in a vacant store, cleared \$300 the first week

enlarged his show, hired a small hall, and now owns Sourishing dime museum. —An enormous boulder, said to be the largest ever moved in railroad construction, was excavated recently on the line of the Mexican Southern Railway. It was 120 feet in height and measured 1,000 cubic metre The laborers cleared as much earth from under and around it as possible, and then six dynamite cartridges were placed under it and exploded in succession. The

sixth explosion tumbled the boulder to one side, chippe t some, and moved it out of the way. -An interesting item, from two points of view, rangements practically last week to remove its plant to Sylacauga, Ala., and capitalize it at \$1,000,000. Other evidences of the growing industrial prosperity of the South are that another large cotton mill is to be erecpany has been formed at Newton, N. C., and that there od prospects for a cotton mill at Talladega, Ala

-Some very large pieces of apruce timber, the largest dredges of the Montreal Harbor Commission. Five pieces were 14 by 16 inches and 80 feet in length, three pieces were 36 inches square and 68 feet in length, one piece was 36 inches square and 68 feet in length, and twelve pieces were over 60 feet in length. Three cars were required for the longest pieces. The consignment went through labelled in big letters: "British Columbia Toothpicks."

-Two great-great-grandchildren of Sir Francis Drake, the great English Admiral of West Indian, South Paci-fic, and Spanish Armada fame, are living in Savannab, Ga. At least Mr. James Hoctor and his sister, Mrs. Ms mie Fitzpatrick, believe they have the distinction of that relationship, and they are claiming a share in reputed estate of Sir Francis Drake's estimated at \$50. 000,000. A few days ago they received a request from heir claim. A Savannah lawyer is preparing the inte

esting documents. -A recent report of casualties to shipping shows some remarkable facts in regard to the great age of some craft still in active service. Thirty-nine sailing vessels mentioned in the report are between fifty and sixty years old, eighteen between sixty and years, thirty between seventy and a bundred, have been affoat during a century. This is, of course only a part of the list of ancient craft still in service and the vessels referred to are sea-going craft, and no barges or river boats. It is, however, probable that there is exceedingly little of the original structure left in the old ships. Constant repairing and refitting bas ilt them; but while oue plank of the orig inal remains, the vessel retains its identity.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Morits Rosenthal has made a sensation in Berlia. His technique is pronounced the first of the day. The London tailors have asked the County Council to fx the same rate for women's work as for men's. France's wine of 1891 will be the best since 1854. and there was much of it.

The "Queen of Scilly" is dead. She was Mrs. Dop

rien Smith, the wife of the proprietor of the Schiy Islands. She died of grip.
On Jan. 17, 1891, the wife of Mr. Hausier of Kainsicht presented her husband with twins. On Dec. 51, same year, she blessed him with a separate set of The Recorder of Liverpool recently sentenced

prison for three months at hard labor for househees ing a man with this bistory: In 1885 he was sentenced to fourteen years transportation. In 1882, having re-turned, he got ten years for stealing half a crown. Is 1872 he got seven years for stealing a "hair platt". Then came sentances of five years in 1882 for stealing a watch and another five years in 1886 for stealing wo shillings-in all forty-one years. The ploneer gold miner of Australia, Edward II liar

greaves, has died at Sydney at the age of 75. He reached Australia from England in 1802, and went after ward to California. When digging there he was struck with the similarity of the country to this district in New South Wales, and he returned and found gold and began the Bathurst diggings. He received a reward of \$50,000 from the Government of New South Wale and in 1877 a pension of \$1,250 and \$11,500 from the Government of Victoria.

The Paris crequemoris, or funeral mutes, have become envious of the lately emancipated waiters, and are

agitating for the right to wear moustaches. The Or danasteurs des Pompes-Funébres, the gentiemen in cockel hats who act as masters of ceremony at funerals, are bitterly opposed to the new movement of the conju-morts. The Occionnatours des Pompes-Funchess themselves however, are to light up their old dress of black with insignia on the collar and sashes of blue and red acres

A Pycabad Hindoo has been restored to his caste by the following process of "purification": He lost caste eating cooked food in a railway carriage in which per sons of another caste were travelling. He had to pay his own weight first in rice, the value reaching 19 rupees, and then in wheat. After being twice weighed this way he was made to sit on a square stone, whi its body was covered with manure, the face only excepted; he was then taken up by two men and throws into the river, and after a bath he was received by the Brahmins, fully restored to caste fellowship.

Two Can Be Smart.

Promite Chicago Daily Tribme.

"Do you keep corn meal !" inquired the man with
the basket on his arm.

"No atr." said the grocer. "We sell it. How much
do you want?" do you want? "and the grocer, "We sell it. How much do you want?" and it is basked the man with the basket.

And he went out and hunted up another grocer; slore where the salesmen were not quits so smart.

Something We Bon't Brag About. Englishman (grumpily)-There is one thing that I'll out up as a curiosity if I can find it in your blaveted

American-What is it? Englishman—Something that you do not beast should American—I'm giad to bear that. Just go and secure all our Anglomaniacs.

Hopeless. "Cheer up, old boy; a woman's 'no' is not alwars "It is this time. I guess. She even went to the trouble of registering the letter."

Adjusting the Phraseology. "Your bill." said the tailor, "is overdue."
"That's bad English," replied the customer. "Josephould say over dun."

Chill Must Have Known This.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Mombers of the City Troop are ordering new uniforms